NEGRI SEMBILAN.

The Resident;
The Chairman, Negri Sembilan Planters' Association;
Another member appointed by the Negri Sembilan Planters' Association;
The Collector of Land Revenue, Seremban.

PAHANG.

Each District Officer.

GENERAL REMARKS.

BRITISH RESIDENT, PERAK.—Thinks that unless the exhibits are likely to be of practical benefit to the people locally interested, there is no justification for having the shows at all.

Agriculture.—Three objects:

(1) Improve the local cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, poultry;
(2) " " grain sown (especially rice) and the method of cultivation;
(3) Introduce simple agricultural machinery.

The initiative must largely be taken by Government. From Perak fairly good cattle selected from the Government herd can be sent.

Government should purchase and exhibit good specimens of live stock of every description; procure selected specimens of various seeds, and exhibit them *under cultivation* in the immediate neighbourhood of the show; also cheap ploughs, harrows and other specimens of simple but useful agricultural machinery *in actual operation.* Such an exhibit would be a liberal education to all native cultivators.

Horticulture.—The native sections should be organised on much the same lines as those of the "cottage garden" shows in England. Unfair to allow the produce of the Botanical Gardens, Singapore and Penang, or the Government Gardens of Perak and Selangor, to compete with the results of the native competitor's individual, and necessarily restricted, efforts.

Manufactures.—Should only include articles of a strictly utilitarian nature: wherever possible, the process of actual manufacture, as well as the results, should be shown.

Works of Art.—Should read "Art Industries"—not merely the result, but the process is wanted, whether in weaving, pottery making, carving or any other artistic industry.

Thinks the show should be open for 3 days.

BRITISH RESIDENT, SELANGOR.—Is personally opposed to holding such shows under present conditions in the Federated Malay States. Considerable expense to Government, and still larger expenditure of time and energy on the part of Government officials, who can ill be spared from other duties. Results so far as "educational value" is concerned appear to be nil, and the "healthy competition" is conspicuous by its absence.

Points out that July, 1903, will not meet Mr. CURTIS' require-

ments, since (paragraph 8 of his memorandum) the date "should be fixed at least a year in advance, and prize lists issued at least nine months before the date of the show."

It should be made a rule that prizes will only be given to the growers of the agricultural and horticultural exhibits, who should be required to produce certificates either from the District Officer or some trustworthy person that the articles shown are *bonâ fide* the produce of the exhibitor's land.

Notices that minerals are not included among the exhibits.

The reading of papers and discussion of subjects affecting agriculture likely to be a failure, but advisable to keep the show open for 3 days.

BRITISH RESIDENT, NEGRI SEMBILAN.—The standing Committee should consist of Europeans and be limited in number, all nationalities being represented on the local Committee of each State.

BRITISH RESIDENT, PAHANG.—Out of the question to hold a show in Pahang, while prohibitive cost of transport will prevent Pahang from taking any large share in shows held elsewhere. Preferable to appoint each District Officer as an agent, rather than a Committee of three, who could seldom or never meet and would never have a show to organise.

C. W. H. COCHRANE,

Kuala Lumpur, 31st October, 1902.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

MEETING OF CHETTIES AT CARCOSA, KUALA LUMPUR, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1902.

Address by the Resident-General.

I have asked you to meet the Resident, Selangor, Mr. HILL, Protector of Indian Labour, and myself because Mr. HILL is about to proceed to India, on behalf of the Government, to endeavour to make better arrangements with the British India Steam Navigation Company for facilitating the inflow of Indian labourers, agriculturists and artisans, for inaugurating direct steam communication between Southern India and Selangor, and for providing for through booking by rail and steamer to the Federated Malay States.

I want to ascertain from you what your views are regarding the part you and your principals should play in the development of this country, in which you make your harvest of gain.

We welcome you here, and we recognise your trading ability and your use as Bankers to the native communities. At the same time, as reasonable business men, you must admit that you hardly in any way directly contribute towards the revenue of the country or the cost of administration and development. You do not make use of exciseable articles—drink spirits, smoke opium nor pay taxes in return for the good Government under which you live. You have here all the advantages of India, without its taxation. You must bear in mind especially that hitherto you have not been called upon to pay any income tax, as you do in India.

I am given to understand that in your own countries you use your wealth in making advances to agriculturists and others, and it is a business which, under proper safeguards, we should like to see you take up here and so aid in the development of the country and by the introduction of agriculturists, assist in rendering the fertile lands, and abundant waters of these States revenue producing.

The Government would be prepared to consider in a liberal spirit applications by *bond fide* applicants of Indian origin for land for agricultural purposes, provided that the applicants engage to cultivate one or two crops annually.

I am told, moveover, that it is the custom of your people, on the annual balancing of your accounts, to put aside a proportion of the profits for charitable and educational purposes, for temples, rest-houses, and for new ventures, but I am not aware that in this country you have devoted any portion of your large profits to these very proper and useful purposes.

The amounts that you set aside at present for charitable purposes do not, so far as I am aware, take the shape of an organised system benefiting this country, but your own country, India, only, and I expect from you that in the future you will consider the wants of the country in which you reap your wealth. I now ask you to consider these points and in due course lay them before your principals with a view of inducing them to assist in developing the resources of these States, by, for instance, taking up land, or inducing others to do so for permanent settlement and cultivation, by the introduction of communities of one caste who will live as nearly as possible in the same way as they do in their own country, or in other ways that may occur to you and to them.

As you are well aware this country does not suffer from droughts, as the southern parts of India do and therefore money invested in rice and grain-growing would be a safer investment here than there. The facilities of transport are here immeasurably greater—better roads and more railways in proportion to the area of the country—and there exist good markets locally and in the Straits Settlements.

Some of you will know about the waste lands near Madura that were affected by the bringing in of water by the Periyar Water Scheme to work land that some of you must have known for many years valueless and unproductive from want of water—now paying the Government a water cess of from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 per acre per annum, and proving highly remunerative to the owner and cultivators. Here the land is equally good and if ploughed as frequently as is the custom of your people would probably yield more crops than land in India, the rainfall and climatic conditions generally being more favourable.

I can also tell you that the Government is expending one and a half million dollars on Irrigation Works in the padi-growing district of Krian, Perak.

Mr. HILL is going to India, and the words I have said to you will be written down in Tamil and, if you desire it, "Telegu," and copies will be given you to circulate amongst your friends.

If you will have a list made out of your firms here and your prin-

cipals' firms, with the names of the towns where they reside, Mr. HILL, when in their districts, will send for your principals and explain to them the agricultural and commercial potentialities of this country and give them any information they may desire—and we hope that you will amongst yourselves look for an energetic leader and form some Scheme by which both you and the Government will derive permanent benefit and profit.

You will bear in mind what I have said as to your present practical exemption from all taxation.

CARCOSA,

Kuala Lumpur, 12th November, 1902.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COAGULATION OF RUBBER.

LANADRON ESTATE,

Muar, 1st December, 1902.

To the Editor,

AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN.

Dear Sir,

Following up my letter to you of September 24th last, the articles in question by Dr. WEBER are contained in three issues of the "India Rubber and Gutta-Percha Trades' Journal", dated Sept. 15th, 29th and Oct. 13th respectively and I am sure are well worth the careful attention of any one interested in rubber planting. The main points particularly relating to co-agulation are as follows:—

I. That the so-called co-agulation of rubber by acids or alkalies is erroneous in that it is only the albumen which is co-agulated by these substances and not the India-rubber itself.

II. That the albumen contained in latex is very harmful in many respects, and that it ought to be entirely eliminated from the milk before attempting to co-agulate the rubber.

III. The method recommended for co-agulation is, briefly, as follows:—

First mix the latex with water, at least five times the volume of the latex. In cases where the latex is thick, actually boiling water may be used to advantage. In this state, it can be easily strained to remove all impurities.

After this add formaldehyde in the proportion of 8 oz. to a petroleum barrel, stir it well and let it stand for 24 hours, when the rubber will collect on the top and can be lifted out in one mass.

In order to remove any traces of albumen that may be suspended, the rubber should be cut into strips and subjected to a thorough washing upon an ordinary rubber washing machine.

I hope that my letters may create some interest in the question and result in some experiments being carried out and duly recorded for publication in the "Bulletin."

After all the value of rubber is determined by its analytical contents and it would be much more instructing were we to receive the analysis of samples sent home, instead of a valuation, which may or may not be correct.

We know (or at least should do so) exactly what the requirements of the manufacturers are and should leave no stone unturned to supply them with a product such as they require. That this can be done, there is little doubt and I suggest it is now time to investigate the matter thoroughly otherwise it may be the case of "give a dog a bad name etc." The matter rests entirely with the planters themselves and will be entirely due to their efforts as to whether cultivated rubber from the Straits (or Malay Peninsula) finds a ready sale on the European markets at a higher price than even "Fine Para."

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS PEARS.

NOTE.—It is to be hoped that the large body of Planters in the Peninsula whose interests lie in the direction indicated above, will avail themselves of the pages of this Bulletin to record the result of their experiments and to give expression to their opinions on this vital question.—*Editor*.

PROPAGATION OF STEPHANOTIS.

Dear Sir,

Would it be too much to ask you for hints on the propagation of Stephanotis by cuttings or otherwise? I have tried the Marcottage system described in the October issue of the Agricultural Bulletin but so far without success.

Yours truly,
B. BERRINGTON.

We generally find that with Stephanotis simple cuttings are preferable to Marcotting. The cuttings should be taken from old wood, at least of one year's growth. The cuttings of about two joints, start growth, in fairly good soil with plenty of sand, usually readily enough. The soil must of course be kept damp but not saturated, and the cuttings should be put round the sides of the pot so as to press against it. Of course as in all cuttings, care must be taken to cut just below a joint, as it is only from joints that roots are produced.—*Editor*.

TANNING CROCODILE SKINS.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you as Editor of the Agricultural Bulletin in the hope that you may also be able to help me in the matter of

tanning crocodile skins. I am afraid that there is rather a wide breach between these two things and I would not have thought of addressing you on the subject, but that some one told me that you would be the man to ask.

Can you please, give me any advice as to the treatment of the skin so as to make it soft and pliant and suitable for use in making bags etc.

I should be so very obliged if you could help me.

Yours faithfully,

S. H. LANGSTON.

I regret I have had personally no experience in the preparation of crocodile skins for bags, nor could I get any information on the subject from the Singapore Museum. I have, however, noted from various works in the Library that in curing alligator's skins, only the belly and flanks are used, and these steeped in lime and afterwards tanned. MONTAGUE BROWN in his Taxidermy gives the following recipes for preserving skins generally:—

PRESERVATIVE SOAP:

Whiting or chalk	...	...1½ lbs.
White Windsor or common Curd soap		½ lb.
Chloride of lime	...	... ½ oz.
Tincture of musk	...	... ½ oz.

and as a PRESERVATIVE POWDER—

Burnt alum ...	...	... 4 parts.
Saltpetre ...	...	... 1 part.

to be rubbed into the skin. I think this latter will be the most suitable preparation.

Perhaps some other reader will give his experiences in this matter.—*Editor.*

PARA RUBBER STUMPS.

Klang, 3rd December, 1902.

The Editor,

AGRICUTURAL BULLETIN.

Dear Sir,—Referring to your article on Para Rubber Stumps in the last number (13) of the Agricultural Bulletin, page 552, you might perhaps like to hear of my experience in that connection which fully confirms what you say.

I have transplanted Rubber trees, three and more years old, all of more than 2 inch. diameter, stumped about 6 feet from ground. A slanting clean cut seems the best. Closing the same with clay or cow dung was my habit. It took almost four weeks before any shoots were to be noticed, but after that time, generally up to five appeared at once. One of these has always proved by far the strongest and grew in some cases at the rate of almost one inch per day. The most rapid growth is from 8 to 10 days after the shoot had fully developed. After three months these old stumps

were equal to somewhat short-stemmed three year old trees, which, I think, should be a matter worth the consideration of capitalists who wish to reduce the time they have to wait until tapping is possible, by a number of years. The growth of the shoots was absolutely apalling.

Yours faithfully,

W. R. ROWLAND.

NOTICES.

(1).

The Para Rubber trees in the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, are now commencing to produce the seed crop. Planters who have put their names down in previous years for seed, and no longer want any, are requested to write to the Director to inform him.

(2).

Correspondents are requested to stamp their letters fully, as a large number of letters have been received from various parts of the world either not stamped at all, or insufficiently stamped.

(3).

All applications for Bulletin should be made to the Editor who will also receive subscriptions.

SINGAPORE MARKET REPORT.

October, 1902.

Articles.	Quantity sold.	Highest price.	Lowest price.
	Tons.	$	$
Coffee—Palembang	...	30.00	29.00
Bali	70	22.75	22.00
Liberian	168	21.00	20.00
Copra	3,323	9.50	8.50
Gambier	3,350	15.62½	14.75
Cube Gambier, Nos. 1 & 2	210	23.75	20.00
Gutta Percha, 1st quality	...	450.00	300.00
Medium	...	300.00	150.00
Lower	...	150.00	50.00
Borneo Rubber Nos. 1, 2 & 3	...	142.00	70.00
Gutta Jelutong	...	7.00	6.25
Nutmegs, No. 110's	...	48.00	46.00
No. 80's	...	87.00	85.00
Mace, Banda	...	105.00	86.00
Amboyna	...	105.00	90.00
Pepper, Black	275	36.00	33.50
White	415	55.50	53.00
Pearl Sago, Small	60	5.60	4.90
Medium	...	6.00	5.60
Large	...	6.50	6.25
Sago Flour, No. 1	2,540	4.07½	3.70
No. 2	450	1.90	1.65
Flake Tapioca, Small	907	7.00	4.30
Medium	30	5.50	5.00
Pearl Tapioca, Small	745	6.50	4.35
Medium	922	6.87½	4.30
Bullet	...	5.50	5.00
Tin	2,630	83.50	77.75

(*A*)

Exports from Singapore and Penang to Europe and America.

For fortnight ending 31st October, 1902.

Wired at 3.15 p.m. on 1st Nov., 1902.

						Tons Steamer.
To England:—						
Tin	from Singapore & Penang		to England and U. K. optional any ports		-	1,600
Gambier	from Singapore		to London		-	20
,,	,,	,,	to Liverpool		-	250
,,	,,	,,	to U. K. & / or Continent		-	700
,,	,,	,,	,, Glasgow		-	...
Cube Gambier	,,	,,	,, England		-	60
White Pepper	,,	,,	,,	,,	-	120
Black ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	-	...
White ,,	,,	Penang	,,	,,	-	90
Black ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	-	...
Pearl Sago	,,	Singapore	,,	,,	-	120
Sago Flour	,,	,,	,, London		-	425
,,	,,	,,	,, Liverpool		-	975
,,	,,	,,	,, Glasgow		-	50
Tapioca, Flake	,,	S'gapore & P'nang	to England		-	500
,, Pearl & Bullets	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	-	500
,, Flour	,,	Penang	,,	,,	-	750
Gutta Percha	,,	Singapore	,,	,,	-	70
Buff. hides	,,	,,	,,	,,	-	120
Pineapples	,,	,,	,,	,,	cases	1,750
Copra	,,	,,	,, Liverpool			100
To America:—						
Tin	,, Singapore & Penang				-	350
Gambier	,,	,,			-	250
Cube Gambier	,,	,,			-	40
Black Pepper	,,	,,			-	100
,,	,,	Penang			-	180
White Pepper	,,	Singapore			-	90
,,	,,	Penang			-	...
Nutmegs	,,	Singapore & Penang			-	23
Tapioca, Flake & Pearl	,,	,,	,,		-	590
Pineapples	,,	,,	,,		cases	750
To the Continent:—						
Gambier	from Singapore		to South Continental Ports			50
,,	,,	,,	,, North	,,	-	20
Black Pepper	,,	,,	,, South	,,	-	...
,,	,,	,,	,, North	,,	-	10
,,	,,	Penang	,, South	,,	-	50
,,	,,	,,	,, North	,,	-	...
White Pepper	,,	Singapore	,, South	,,	-	60
,,	,,	,,	,, North	,,	-	140

				Tons Steamer.
White pepper	from Penang	to South Continental Ports		30
,,	,,	,, ,, North ,,	-	80
Copra	,, Singapore & Penang	to Marseilles	-	440
,,	,,	,, ,, Odessa	-	...
,,	,,	,, ,, South Continental Ports other than Marseilles and Odessa.	-	900
,,	,,	,, to North Continental Ports		860
Tin	,,	,, ,, Continent	-	320
Tapioca Flake	from Singapore & Penang	to Continent	-	120
Tapioca Pearl	,,	,, ,, ,,	-	230
Cube Gambier	,, Singapore	,, ,,	-	40
Pineapples	,,	,, ,, ,,	cases	500

N. B.—By "South Continental Ports" are to be understood all inside and by "North Continental Ports" all outside Gibraltar.

1,950 tons Gambier
160 ,, Black Pepper (*in Singapore*) } contracted for during fortnight ending as above.

Telegraphed to A. A. NIBLETT, Ingram House, 165, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.

(B)

Exports from Singapore and Penang to Europe and America.

For fortnight ending 15th November, 1902.

Wired at 2 p. m. on 17th November, 1902.

To England:				Tons Steamer.
Tin	from Singapore & Penang	to England and U. K. optional any ports	-	1,200
Gambier	from Singapore	to London	-	20
,,	,, ,,	to Liverpool	-	...
,,	,, ,,	to U. K. &/or Continent	-	490
,,	,, ,,	to Glasgow	-	20
Cube Gambier	,, ,,	to England	-	40
White Pepper	,,	to ,,	-	70
Black Pepper	,, ,,	to ,,	-	...
White Pepper	,, Penang	to ,,	-	20
Black Pepper	,, ,,	to ,,	-	20
Pearl Sago	,, Singapore	to ,,	-	40
Sago Flour	,, ,,	to London	-	290
,,	,, ,,	to Liverpool	-	...
,,	,, ,,	to Glasgow	-	50
Tapioca, Flake	,, S'pore & P'nang	to England	-	350
,, Pearl & Bullets	,, ,,	to ,,	-	170
,, Flour	from Penang	to ,,	-	700

					Tons Steamer.
Gutta Percha	from Singapore to England		-	-	50
Buff hides	,, ,, to ,,		-	-	10
Pineapples	,, ,, to ,,		-	cases	...
To America:					
Tin	,, Singapore and Penang		-	-	950
Gambier	,, Singapore		-	-	625
Cube Gambier	,, ,,		-	-	10
Black Pepper	,, ,,		-	-	10
,,	,, Penang		-	-	380
White Pepper	,, Singapore		-	-	50
,,	,, Penang		-	-	...
Nutmegs	,, Singapore and Penang		-	-	36
Tapioca, Flake and Pearl	,, ,, ,,		-	-	380
Pineapples	,, ,,		-	cases	500
To the Continent:					
Gambier	from Singapore to South Continental Ports				20
,,	,, ,, ,, North	,,			180
Black Pepper	,, ,, ,, South	,,			60
,,	,, ,, ,, North	,,			10
,,	,, Penang ,, South	,,			...
,,	,, ,, ,, North	,,			...
White Pepper	,, Singapore ,, South	,,			10
,,	,, ,, ,, North	,,			20
,,	,, Penang ,, South	,,			...
,,	,, ,, ,, North	,,			20
Copra	,, Singapore & Penang to Marseilles				360
,,	,, ,, ,, Odessa				2,200
,,	,, ,, ,, South Continental Ports other than Marseilles and Odessa.				400
,,	,, ,, ,, North Continental Ports				640
Tin	,, ,, ,, Continent				110
Tapioca Flake	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,			280
Tapioca Pearl	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,			170
Cube Gambier	,, Singapore to Continent				...
Pineapples	,, ,, ,, ,,			cases	500

N. B.—By "South Continental Ports" are to be understood all inside and by "North Continental Ports" all outside Gibraltar.

1,000 tons Gambier
280 ,, Black Pepper (*in Singapore*) } contracted for during fortnight ending as above.

Telegraphed to A. A. NIBLETT, Ingram House, 165, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

1348

Singapore.

Abstract of Meteorological Readings for the month of November, 1902.

District.	Mean Barometrical Pressure at 32° Fah.	Maximum in Sun.	Temperature.				Hygrometer.				Prevailing Direction of Winds.	Total Rainfall.	Greatest Rainfall during 24 hours.
			Mean Dry Bulb.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Vapour Tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.			
	Ins.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	Ins.	°F	%		Ins.	Ins.
Kandang Kerbau Hospital Observatory	29·893	139·3	78·9	87·4	70·8	16·6	76·8	·862	75·4	80	S. E. & N.W.	4·52	2·54

K. K. Hospital Observatory,
Singapore, 5th December, 1902

A. B. LEICESTER,
Meteorological Observer.

J. LEASK,
Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer, S. S

Penang.

Abstract of Meteorological Readings for November, 1902.

District.	Mean Barometrical Pressure at 32° Fah.	Maximum in Sun.	Temperature.				Hygrometer.				Prevailing Direction of Winds.	Total Rainfall.	Greatest Rainfall during 24 hours.
			Mean Dry Bulb.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Vapour Tension.	Dew Point.	Humidity.			
	ins.	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	ins.	°F	%		ins.	ins.
Criminal Prison Observatory	29·899	141·8	80·2	88·5	74·1	14·4	75·2	·783	70·5	71	N.W.	9·90	1·62

Colonial Surgeon's Office,
Penang, December, 1902.

M. E. SCRIVEN,
Asst. Surgeon.

G. D. FREER,
Acting Colonial Surgeon, Penang

Malacca.

Abstract of Meteorological Readings for November, 1902.

District.	Mean Barometrical Pressure at 32° Fah.	Maximum in Sun.	Temperature.				Hygrometer.				Prevailing Direction of Winds.	Total Rainfall.	Greatest Rainfall during 24 hours.
			Mean Dry Bulb.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Vapour Tension.	Dew Point.	Humidity.			
	ins.	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	ins	°F	%		ins.	ins.
General Hospital.	29·827	150·7	82·5	89·3	76·3	19·0	81·1	1·050	62·6	93	N. E.	8·80	3·30

Colonial Surgeon's Office,
Malacca, 6th December, 1902.

W. SIDNEY SHEPPARD,
Colonial Surgeon, Malacca.

Perak.

Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the various Districts of the State, for October, 1902.

Districts.	Maximum in Sun.	Mean Dry Bulb.	Temperature.			Hygrometer.			Total Rainfall	Greatest rainfall during 24 hours.
			Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean wet Bulb.	Vapour Tension.	Humidity.		
Taiping ...	154	79·74	91	70	21	76·44	870	86	44·45	4·23
Kuala Kangsar ...	...	79·23	91	71	20	75·63	839	84	20·91	2·35
Batu Gajah ...	163	80·10	90	71	19	76·50	866	85	21·32	2·10
Gopeng ...	...	79·85	90	65	25	75·92	845	82	15·20	1·45
Ipoh ...	...	79·64	91	70	21	76·08	852	85	17·82	2·21
Kampar ...	...	...	91	70	21	...	...	...	24·44	4·22
Teluk Anson ...	...	79·98	90	70	20	76·67	873	86	25·60	4·12
Tapah ...	..	79·83	91	69	22	76·38	870	85	19·91	2·65
Parit Buntar ...	...	80·82	90	71	19	76·97	875	83	14·35	2·55
Bagan Serai ...	...	80·36	92	69	23	76·16	844	81	22·38	3·25
Selama ...	...	81·25	90	72	18	77·25	882	83	29·08	4·63

STATE SURGEON'S OFFICE,
Taiping, 12th November, 1902.

M. J. WRIGHT,
State Surgeon, Perak.

Selangor.

Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the various Districts of the State, for October, 1902.

District.	Mean Barometrical Pressure at 32° Fah.	Maximum in Sun.	Temperature.				Hygrometer.				Prevailing Direction of Winds.	Total Rainfall.	Greatest Rainfall during 24 hours.
			Mean Dry Bulb.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Vapour Tension.	Dew Point.	Humidity.			
General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur	29·888	148·5	80·1	87·7	71·3	16·4	76·1	0·827	73·5	80	Calm	20·89	2.04
Pudoh Gaol Hospital ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·29	2·87
District Hospital ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·18	2·35
,, Klang	...	...	...	84·6	74·5	10·1	...	...	...	...	...	15·34	2·93
,, Kuala Langat	...	...	...	84·0	72·0	12·0	...	...	...	...	...	5·43	1·12
,, Kajang	...	...	...	84·5	75·0	9·5	...	...	...	...	...	16·39	2·43
,, Kuala Selangor	...	...	...	85·4	76·1	9·3	...	...	...	...	...	8·95	1·05
,, Kuala Kubu	...	...	...	89·7	71·6	18·1	...	...	...	...	...	29.11	5·05
,, Serendah	...	...	...	88·2	75·3	12·9	...	...	...	...	...	27·54	3.25
,, Rawang	...	...	...	84·7	75·9	8·8	...	...	...	...	...	14·00	2.75
,, Jeram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·94	1·53

State Surgeon's Office,
Kuala Lumpur, 15th *November*, 1902.

E. A. O. TRAVERS,
State Surgeon, Selangor

Pahang.

Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the various Districts of the State, for November, 1902.

District.	Mean Barometrical Pressure at 32° Fal.	Maximum in Sun.	Temperature.				Hygrometer.				Prevailing Direction of Winds.	Total Rainfall.	Greatest Rainfall during 24 hours.
			Mean Dry Bulb.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Vapour Tension.	Dew Point.	Humidity.			
Dist. Hospital, Pekan	...	...	...	87·5	71·	11·5	...	...	...	...	...	12·76	2·85
Kuala Lipis,		...	82·0	94·0	71·0	23·0	...	...	...	...	...	6·91	1·68
Raub,	...	...	80·85	91·0	70·0	17·70	...	...	...	...	...	9·46	2·18
Bentong	...	...	81·0	90·0	72·0	18·0	...	...	...	...	...	14·11	2·45
Kuantan,	...	...	...	85·	73·	12·	...	...	...	...	...	6·59	2·42
Temerloh	...	...	...	91·	70·	21·	...	...	...	...	...	4·77	1·32

Kuala Lipis, 14th November, 1902.

A. ANNESLEY WOODS,
District Surgeon, Pahang.

Muar.

Abstract of Meteorological Readings for November, 1902.

District.	Mean Barometrical Pressure at 32° Fah.	Maximum in Sun.	Temperature.				Hygrometer.				Prevailing Direction of Winds.	Total Rainfall.	Greatest Rainfall during 24 hours.
			Mean Dry Bulb.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Vapour Tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.			
Lanadron Estate.	...	...	81·0	92·0	72.5	9·5	74·0	...	...	...	N. E.	18·08	3·70

Muar, 1st December, 1902.

FRANCIS PEARS.